

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 26, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

Then and Now.

General Jackson, in his famous proclamation of 1832, said: "The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the constitution. Those who told you that you might peacefully prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; disunion by force, is treason. Are you ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the head of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment."

Such was the language of Jackson when South Carolina attempted to dissolve the Union in 1832. The argument and the conclusion is just as applicable to day as that time.

It will be particularly noted that Gen. Jackson did not offer the rebels conditions—he did not propose to change the constitution and the laws to propitiate them—he required their obedience without terms—he was not afraid to denounce them as guilty of treason and to tell them that they would be punished for their guilt, if they did not cease their rebellion.

The old hero was not afraid to use coercion, and to tell them that he meant to repel their opposition by force. It is reserved for the professed followers of Jackson, in these days, to denounce those who would uphold the Union and protect the property of the nation. It takes a modern democrat to palliate, excuse and defend the secessionists of our time. How can they revert to the most glorious era of their party, without causing their cheeks to mantle with shame, at their own degeneracy?

In looking over this famous proclamation we do not find the friends of the constitution and the union charged with being disunionists because they failed to offer compromises to induce the rebels to obey the laws. It was not said by Jackson to his friends, if you do not re-model the tariff to suit these rebels, you are also in favor of dissolving the union. He says that "congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet," says he, "if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the state is, by the ordinance, declared to be out of the union."

We would like to know if Gen. Jackson was guilty of being in favor of dissolving the union, because he neglected to offer compromises, while he insisted upon coercion? If he was not, how can those who will not compromise with traitors at this day be fairly charged with that offence? The alternative presented at that time, was precisely what it is now—come to our terms or we will withdraw from the union. It was met then by Gen. Jackson, as it should be met now—"dissolve the union at your peril; if you do, upon your heads be the punishment and the dishonor."

The Charleston Mercury is in a bad way. It is full of painful apprehensions. It distrusts even those who have been supposed to be the best and most influential friends of its cause. It talks about "insincere politicians of the Keitt-Tombs school," seems to be frightened at the idea of a reconstruction of the Union, and says that at this moment "reconstruction is the maggot at the heart of the southern confederacy."

The business into which the Benicia Boy has entered in New Orleans, is said to be of the zoological sort; having an intimate relation with "the tiger."

Thirty thousand barrels of cotton recently passed through Worcester, Mass., brought by railroad from Memphis, Tenn., and distributed to the mills in Lowell and Lawrence.

Victor Emanuel is more of a soldier than a king, and has sense enough to know it. Before he gave his orders for the advance of a Piedmontese army into the marches, he is reported to have said to a counselor who ventured to point out that he was putting his crown in jeopardy, that he cared not—he could always find employment, somewhere or other, as a colonel of cavalry; and that was the position he in his heart preferred, even to a throne.

PERSONAL.—The New York Evening Post says:—"Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest son of the President elect, and who is accompanying him to Washington, is a student at Harvard and will shortly return to his class. He is a young man of fine abilities and much dignity of character. The reports in various papers intimating that his course of life is what is popularly designated 'fast,' are strictly erroneous, and no less painful to him than to his excellent parents, to whom he has ever been a dutiful and affectionate son."

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN POSTMASTER WE EVER HAD.—For the first time in the history of this city, a republican postmaster has been appointed to the Milwaukee post office. The appointee is a gentleman named Wm. A. Bryan, more directly from Washington, but a southerner by birth, and what is very strange, a decided republican. He is a brother of Mr. Bryan, proprietor of Bryan Hall in Chicago, who is also an ardent republican.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of New Mexico to repeal its disgraceful slave code, and meets with decided evidences of favor. The population of that territory, by the late census, is 90,078. This includes 16,610 Pueblo Indians.

The Lockport Advertiser says that on Feb. 7, when the mercury was ten degrees below zero, a lady and gentleman came some nine miles to Lockport, in a cutter, for the purpose of being married. When they arrived at the American Hotel, the gentleman's face and ears were frozen, and also the lady's nose. As soon as the marriage ceremony was performed they prepared to leave, and were soon on their way, rejoicing.

The Journey of the President Elect.

Our Correspondent goes to the Theatre.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., Feb. 19, '61.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In compliance with your request to write often, I resume my pen, but alas, what can I write? We are accompanied by a score or so of the very sharpest of the genus, or species, or class, whichever you please, known as newspaper reporters, who let nothing escape them; every word and act is noted and sent on the wings of the lightning-bird to the four corners of the earth, and is known to you long before I can get to unscramble my ink-horn, so that what I do communicate is but a thrice told tale, without interest to anybody.

We left Buffalo, as you are aware before this, through the agency of those reporters aforesaid, at six o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and arrived in Albany at 2:20 P. M., making the run in eight hours and twenty minutes, including stops, which is, I believe, the best time ever made over that road. At every town and station on the line we were welcomed by immense and enthusiastic crowds of men, women and children, old and young, with music and banners, and firing of cannon, muskets and avails, every conceivable instrument of noise and music was put in requisition to manifest their interest in, and do honor to the great rail splitter of the west.

The Empire State is sound to the core. The Union, and the Constitution as it is, and no compromise with traitors, is the cry, and they mean what they say, of that you may rest assured.

Of the sayings and doings at Albany and elsewhere, you are already posted; of those I shall say nothing.

Mr. Lincoln and lady, with a portion of his escort, took dinner with Gov. Morgan, that is, if a meal taken after 7 o'clock P. M. can be called a dinner; and your humble servant was one of the number. It was a very interesting affair to me, not so much on account of the edibles and liquids, which by the way were of the choicest kinds and in the most liberal quantities, but from the high position, and pointed and significant character of the conversation of many that were present.

That the popularity of the Governor is richly merited, will not be questioned by any one, I think, who enjoyed his hospitality, and made the acquaintance of his estimable lady. I mean his wife, of whom, were it not for incurring the displeasure of a very respectable sized female, who stands in the same relation to myself, I should like to speak somewhat at large, but having due regard to consequences, I forbear.

We had a pleasant trip from the capital of the Empire State to this its great metropolis to-day, attended with all the demonstrations, and here the scene that presented itself beggars description. It was good, better, best; grand, grander, grandest; more grander, most granderist; but read the papers, I have not the requisite adjectives at hand, so will turn you over to the regular reporters.

This city you know has a large amount of "compromised" element, "conservatives" they call themselves, heaven mark the word, and give us the patience, for to me at this time it is synonymous with treachery and disgrace. A conservative, if I have read the history of the past aright, and understand the present, is one who seeks to make two diverging lines meet, that blows hot and cold, that wishes to turn aside right for fear that wrong may be injured; one in fact who would have us serve the Lord in such a way as not to offend the devil. Conservatism has been to us the great "Bohan Upas," the prolific parent of all our present difficulties.

There is a terrific pressure being brought to bear on Mr. Lincoln by the politicians of this state; but I think his course is marked out. The friends of Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley are quite bitter on each other, and are making a desperate struggle to get the inside track of each other; its about an even thing yet, at least so far as heard from.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

I commenced this scribble last evening, but concluding to go to the theatre, cut it off, and shall now proceed to finish it.

Having consulted Col. Miller as to the best place for a man of my age to spend the evening, he advised Laura Keane's, and the reason he gave was odd enough—"the most of the corps dramatic were ladies, and Laura herself was very pretty." That settled the matter, and we went there. It is quite an elegant little place on Broadway. The music was good and the actresses, most of them, very pretty—at least they appeared so by gas light. The play is called "A Three-Act Burletta," if you know what that means, I do not; but it don't amount to anything in particular, and I shall give you a short sketch of it, only to illustrate the great "compromise" principle as manifested among the business men of this Babylonish city.

The scene opens in Pluto's dark dominions, and the plot is partly there and partly on this island of Manhattan, which typifies this city and its political morality most excellently, and gives one a very correct notion of "conservatism."

The principal persons in this drama are old Mr. Pluto, his amiable lady Mrs. Pluto, and seven very good looking female Plutos, their daughters, to which are subsequently added other females, neither better nor worse I reckon, sufficient to make a company of zouaves, and represent the thirty-four states of our most beautifully harmonious Union. After kicking a very voracious looking colored individual out of Hades, which represents the conservative idea of "taking the nigger out of politics;" I suppose, the Plutos, old and young; male and female, very naturally and properly transport themselves to the city of New York, where they remain as long as a decent regard for the peace and purity of the family will permit, when they gladly seek refuge and rest in their old sulphurous home. A good conceit, and not so badly exaggerated.

The political part of the role is the great feature in the Burletta. The states, as I

hinted before, were each represented by a pretty girl in short dress, and the national gridiron, with the name of the state she represented on her stomach, except Kansas, which was represented by a very little girl.

Then comes in Uncle Sam, a fair-haired gentleman, with a dead eagle under his arm, [billed owl?], who proceeds to arrange the sisters, a la secession, all the free states on one side and all the slave states on the other. What authority he has for this I can't see, as several of the border sisters have demurred most emphatically to such a grouping—but so Uncle Sam fixed it. After which, he proceeded in true dough-face style, to lecture them on the wickedness of "abolition and disunion." Massachusetts stood for the one and South Carolina for the other. He then proceeded in the most dulcet strains to call upon the others to hold these two parties, and prevent their destroying this glorious fabric, the hope of the world, the terror to tyrants, etc., etc. But it all would not do. He then brought up Washington, Webster, Clay, Patrick Henry, and others; but I observed that Jefferson, Jackson and Old Zack were not invoked. Their style and sentiments are not suited to the upper-crust, theatre-going portion of this commercial city. But it will not do; they still threaten to tear each other. A slave auction is brought in to show Carolina that Massachusetts has some cause for her prejudices, and then a lovely family scene south is exhibited to show Massachusetts that slavery is not so bad after all. Uncle Samuel then pronounces a glowing eulogy on Crittenden, which brings down the house; he then puts Lincoln on the back, whereas the republicans shout. Hail Columbia and Star Spangled Banner are then sung. New York and Virginia, shoulder to shoulder, march between the belligerents. Uncle Samuel strokes the neck of his pet eagle, smiles twice on South Carolina, and once on naughty Massachusetts, who throws down her sword and shooting iron. South Carolina follows suit; harmony is restored. The northern, southern and western trade of New York is safe. The curtain drops, and the scene closes. What the basis of the compromise was we were left to infer—the Crittenden plan, undoubtedly.

I took a ride through the great Central Park to-day, and must confess to a feeling of disappointment. I expected to see some grand old trees, which are always associated with the idea of a park, but they are not there; plenty of rock, however, and that of the most substantial kind. It comprises about 840 acres, and the improvements are planned on the grandest and most expensive scale. New Yorkers understood this plan to perfection. It undoubtedly appears much better in summer than in winter, and when it is finished, which will be a long, long time yet, and the trees get to some size, it will be a magnificent thing.

The improvements thus far are substantial and elegant. The same effect, however, might have been produced, in my judgment, at a far less expense. The new reservoir for supplying the city with water, is in the center of the park, and covers 150 acres of ground. It is a stupendous work, and is much needed, as the old one is altogether too small.

No more until I reach the federal city.

Yours, RAMBLER.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—"Trust no man in this crisis," says the Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard, who says "there is no hope for the Union." He who does not hope for the Union will not work to preserve it. At the late presidential election, San Francisco polled 4,000 more votes than New Orleans.

The depth of snow in New Hampshire, at the present time, is almost unparalleled. Measurements made of the quantity fallen show that in all there have been about seventy inches.

A very interesting convention was held in Indianapolis on Friday. The soldiers of 1812, the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, met to declare upon the distractions of the country, and resolved against any amendment of the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws.

WAITING ORDERS.—There are seven vessels at the Brooklyn navy yard, awaiting orders, whose combined tonnage is 2,390; officers and men, 526; guns, 26.

A stay law has been passed in North Carolina, the effect of which is to postpone the collection of debts for eighteen months.

The Daily Wisconsin says the debt of Milwaukee is \$2,825,850,—and the value of the real and personal estate of the city is about \$25,000,000.

During the recent snow storm, the snow fell to the depth of eight feet in the vicinity of Montreal.

Two farmers have just had a novel lawsuit at Granger, New York. They had steers so much alike that neither knew "tother from which;" recently, both animals were in the road, and one was killed; which it was, had to be determined by law.

GUOY CRANBERRIES.—One thousand barrels of cranberries, it is stated, were sent to market from a single town in Massachusetts. They bring \$8.50 per barrel. We trust that before many years hundreds of acres of now almost worthless swamp lands will be bearing generous crops to increase the supply. Now is the time to look out for a supply of roots for next spring's use.

Gov. Floyd is preparing a lengthy defense in reply to the report of the select committee, and the other charges which have been made against him. His trial comes on at the term of court which meets on the third Monday of March.

PROFESSIONAL JERONS.—A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature, by Mr. Bingham, to do away with professional jurors—men who are too lazy to work, and hang around court houses for the sake of the pay, and are used as tools by unprincipled lawyers.

Victor Hugo made a picture of the execution of John Brown, the circulation of which was for a time prohibited by the French government, for some unexplained reason, but they are now allowed to be sold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lincoln visited the senate and house this afternoon in company of Sen. Seward. It created considerable stir.

Many crowded around to welcome him, especially in the house. He remained but a few minutes.

Mr. Lincoln also visited the justices of the supreme court, in their consultation rooms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The third clause in Guthrie's proposition was negatively today by the senate without vote. A session is being held tonight. Strong efforts are making to come to a conclusion on the subject.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

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The war department to-day received corroborative despatches that General Twiggs had surrendered to Texas rebels all government military property in his charge. Secretary Holt had despatched orders to relieve him, but they could not have arrived.

Despatches to the government also reported a large expedition leaving Galveston for the Rio Grande, consisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston and two from the interior. The object is declared to be protection to the frontier, in the event of the United States troops being withdrawn. Col. Ford, an old ranger, commands the regiment.

It is presumed here, in army circles, that Col. E. V. Sumner will be promoted to the commission dishonored and abandoned by Gen. Twiggs.

The most reliable report of the construction of Lincoln's cabinet is, Seward secretary of state, Stanton secretary of war, C. B. Smith secretary of interior, Wells postmaster general, Cameron secretary of treasury.

Despite the exciting rumors brought to this city last night, Mr. Lincoln slept well. To-day President Buchanan, Mr. Stanton and other prominent democrats called on him. Lord Lyons and the ministers from France, Russia, Prussia, Spain and elsewhere, left their cards with Mr. Lincoln, as did also the secretaries of the various delegations.

Gen. Scott, Mr. Seward and several prominent republican senators were closeted with him this morning, concerning the inauguration.

At a general levee, given by Mr. Lincoln, several hundred gentlemen, from all parts of the country, paid their respects to him. This afternoon he visited the senate and house of representatives.

Mr. Wood, the manager of the presidential trip, called to report to Gen. Scott. The general told him that everything had been done as it should have been, and approved every step; and Mr. Lincoln did exactly as he should have done when he left Harrisburg and came through via Baltimore.

Information is before the authorities tending to prove an organized band of 55 men have sworn that Mr. Lincoln shall never sleep in the White House. A detective who joined them says the plan is as follows: The entire band to occupy a position as near the President as possible on the day as they can obtain; one of their number, standing in the center of them, is to shoot Mr. Lincoln with an air gun, when the crowd of men around the assassin will so hide him as to render detection impossible. Further details may be obtained to-night, though for many reasons, it is deemed advisable to withhold definite information.

A document was handed to Mr. Lincoln to-day, signed by a majority of the New York state senate, headed by the Lieut. Governor, recommending Mr. Colfax as President. Mr. Lincoln observed that this was very strange and that there seemed a very general desire in many parts of the country, that Mr. Colfax should have the position indicated.

The peace convention has been in session all day. The debate was the most spirited which has yet occurred. Mr. Guthrie and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the hall and signified their intention not to go back. The convention, at one time, was very near breaking up; but better counsels prevailed. Mr. Guthrie subsequently returned and business proceeded.

At 11 o'clock, some members stated that a night session was probable. There is no hope of an adjournment to-morrow.

The government seems to have made more than one effort to get possession of the billion funds in the New Orleans mint. P. M. King on the 18th inst., drew on Mr. Giroit, assistant treasurer of Louisiana, for \$300,000, but his draft, like that of Secretary Dix, was dishonored.

SCRANTON, Feb. 25.

At about 1 o'clock, this morning, as three men named Geo. Brennan, Andrew Farrell and Boyle, were passing a street in the city of Carbonate, they were attacked by a man named Martin Gibson, the former was instantly killed and Boyle dangerously injured. The weapon used was a large Bowie-knife. No clue can be ascertained for the deed, as all the parties were said to be sober. Gibson expressed regret at being defeated in his purpose of killing all three. The murderer passed through here on his way to Wilkesbarre yesterday.

BAYTOWN, Feb. 25.

A letter from a southern member of the peace conference to the American, says peace will be preserved and the Union restored. The results on all points in controversy will be satisfactory to the majority, and probably close our labors Tuesday.

The Charleston Courier says that Fort Sumter belched forth its saucy salute of 34 guns on Washington's birthday.

MOORESVILLE, Feb. 25.

A resolution was adopted in congress instructing a committee to inquire into the present condition of public lands. The committee on permanent constitution will report on Wednesday. The following are the appointments: Postmaster General, Henry P. Ute; Attorney General, J. P. Benjamin. It is rumored that Mallory will be Secretary of the Navy.

morning to be hanged for the murder of Robert Crawford.

He made a speech to the court, denying his guilt, but making admissions that he was in some way connected with the affair.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.

The returns from Arkansas are favorable for holding the convention of Feb. 27.

Thus far 30 secessionists, 24 conditional secessionists, and 15 or 20 submissionists are elected.

Fort Smith, Feb. 25.

Returns from ten counties in southern Arkansas show them to have gone for a convention, and secession candidates are elected.

It is conceded that the majority in the state for a convention will be between four and five thousand.

The interruptions of the overland mails in Texas was caused by a party of Indians seizing stock, destroying property, &c. One driver was killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. Dixon presented a petition in favor of the border state resolutions.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up, and motion of Mr. Lane, a committee conference was appointed on the amendment of the house.

The bill for the organization of the territory of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. Green moved that the senate, court in the amendment of the house. Mr. Douglas opposed the amendment of the house. The house amendment was agreed to, yeas 26, nays 19. The bill to organize the territorial government of Nevada was taken up and passed. The bill to organize the territory of Dacotah was taken up and passed. A committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the amendment placing a duty on tea and coffee. The post route bill was taken up.

House.—Mr. Kellogg of Ill., rose to present a petition of 236 voters of Illinois praying the adoption of the peace proposition, heretofore submitted by himself.

Mr. Edgerton objected.

Mr. Kellogg was surprised that any one should be unwilling that an expression of the people, while we are being hurried into the calamities of civil war and the disruption of the government is threatened.

Mr. Edgerton replied.—The gentleman said that he would not under the rules. Mr. Davis of Indiana presented a petition from that state signed by men of all parties in favor of the Crittenden proposition.

The speaker presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania democratic convention.

The house took up the volunteer bill. Mr. Howard, of Mich., resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to the laws already in existence. It was the duty of congress to put into the hands of the president the means of performing his duty, and point out the mode in which it should do. They could not be released from this obligation. He repeated that the president should have the power to execute the constitution in all its parts. The highest duty of a government which takes far anterior to all constitutions is to preserve its existence.

Mr. Pryor said it was the purpose of the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule. As this was a foregone conclusion he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the south may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostility corresponding to their bloody designs. He knew the republican party are resolved never to recognize the independence of the seceded states, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts. In short they are resolved to permit the south no alternative but submission or subjugation.

Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Pryor had indulged in a strain of declamation and denunciation similar to that of his colleague, Mr. Boocock. The republicans were accused of meditating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. The gentlemen expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass for the purpose of arousing Virginia and the south. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill or to congress, but to the convention of Virginia and to the assemblies of the south who are taking action against his own mother country.

The gentleman's own statement that a confederacy exists within the United States should induce us to draw around ourselves all the means of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation we ought to show it. What are the pillars of government? Goodness, wisdom and power.—There can be no government without power, and no power without sanction, the omission of which would be mere idocy.—The bill now pending was for means of defense and for the sake of peace. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws.

The legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There is some talk of an extra session if the events of the next two weeks are unfavorable for compromise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The despatch received yesterday by the secretary of war informing him that Gen. Twiggs had surrendered the military property to the revolutionists in Texas, was from the commissary of subsistence, and dated at New Orleans. He adds that as a loan the use of the government means of transportation was allowed to take the federal troops to the sea-board, and they were permitted to take with them 3 or 4 cannon and their side arms.

The secretary received this morning the documents from Texas showing that as early as the 7th of February, Gen. Twiggs was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property. Col. Wait was, several days ago, appointed to succeed Gen. Twiggs as chief of the military department of Texas, but it appears he had not reached there at the time of Gen. Twiggs' surrender, which is considered by governmental authorities as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts committed by the secessionists.

The peace conference was in session all day, one or two o'clock, A. M. The spirited debate previously commenced continued, and during the night's proceedings, many, if not all the amendments were voted down leaving substantially Mr. Guthrie's proposition with modified variance. This was in committee of the whole, but it will be voted on definitely to-day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.

A strong speech was made in the convention yesterday by Mr. Moore of Rockbridge, in Letcher's district. The substance of which was the whole, but it will be voted on definitely to-day.

THE MOORE MARKET.

HEROSENE OIL.

WARRANTS DEEDS FOR SALE.

the mayor. The whole was a decided secession demonstration, and was got up by parties in the negro breeding and selling interests.

FT. KEARNEY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Frost's rule train of five wagons from St. Joseph for Pike's Peak, passed east this morning, being the first of the season. The teams were in good condition.

Weather clear and warm.

The express coach passed at 8 A. M.

DENVER, Feb. 25.

Mining prospects daily improving, and quartz mines will soon be turning out considerable gold.

Paying diggings are now being worked along the Platte, a short distance above this city.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 26.

Flour market quiet and unchanged, sales 13,000 barrels, 5,100 super state; 5,300 5,300 40's; 5,150 45 super western; 5,300 50 common to medium extra western; 5,050 60 inferior to good shipping brands extra R. H. O. Wheat market steady with moderate export demand, sales, 4,000 bushels, 1,231 1/2 in store and delivered common to choice Milwaukee club; 1,24 delivered Canada club common to good choice spring.

A gentleman wishing to get rid of an unwelcome visitor, and not liking to tell him, there's the door, qualified it thus: "Elevate your golgotha to the summit of your pericranium, and allow me to present to your ocular demonstration the scientific piece of mechanism which forms the egress portion of this apartment."

MARRIED.

In this city, the 23rd inst. Hor. A. H. JENN, Mr. LEVI ELLIN, of Rock, and Miss MARY FENN, of Janesville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm For Sale.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, And All Eastern Cities.

Great Western United States Mail.

EXPRESS TRAINS leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Chicago, and all other points in the West.

Special route running cars through from the Lakes to New York City. Splendid ventilated Sleeping Cars run on night trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This route affords facilities for freight, superior to any other route.

For Sale.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

WANTED!

DODGE'S SOCIAL CONCERT.

James G. Clark.

LAPPIN'S.

Wednesday Evening, February 27th.

There is no use in talking!

WOODWARD'S.

Tobacco, Cigars and Pipes.

Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco.

Pipes, Tobacco and Cigars.

Cheap for Cash.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

TO USE

1901

PORTAGE CITY
 4.15 A. M.
 4.50 P. M.
PORTLAND
 6.45 P. M.
 12.45 P. M.
 6.30 A. M.
PORTLAND
 4.45 P. M.
 5.20 P. M.
 8.25 P. M.
 12.40 P. M.
 6.00 P. M.
 9.45 P. M.
PORTAGE CITY, Wau-
 tiants north-west; for
 Dunsmuir and points
 east and south, for
PORTLAND, Agent. —
On China Route.

I. M. E.
 at 9 o'clock P. M.
 to for 11:30 A. M. 7-2
 11:30 A. M.
 11:30 A. M.
 4:30 P. M.
 2:00 P. M.
 1:00 P. M.
 1:00 P. M.
 1:00 A. M.
 1:00 A. M.
 3:45 P. M.
 and Milwaukee, Great
 for sale to all points
 HEBRO, Agent.
 Station Railroad.
 9:05 A. M.
 7:05 P. M.
 8:00 P. M.
 5:00 A. M.
 New York and Bos-
 ton, all trains bound
 for, Belvidere with Union
 Passenger, Lexington, Mil-
 waukee, Burlington, O. B.
 Dixon, Fulton, Central
 Union and S. J. Union
 and, and at Janesville
 and all points on the
 road. Direct, con. and
 1:00 A. M., 3, and 9,
 that and S. J. Union

Office of this Company,
except Sunday.
Hon. Superintendent.
gent.
W. ADAMS, Agent.

Railroad.
Western & Albany North-
and all places in New
for New York.
ROUTE TO THE EAST.
connections at Chi-
and-Canada road for the

Other Route.
Principal Ticket Office
n's office in the Ameri-
canner of Lake and Dear-
BUTLER, Buffalo.
Gen. Pass. Agent.
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